ILLUST: HENRICUS PRINCEPS WALLIÆ.
W.M. sculp.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF OVR Late most Incomparable and Heroique Prince, HENRY *Prince of* WALES.

A Prince (for Valour and Vertue) fit to be Imitated in Succeeding Times.

Written by Sir CHARLES CORNVVALLIS *Knight, Treasurer of his Highnesse Houshold.*

LONDON,
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TO THE HIGH AND MIGHTY PRINCE *CHARLES*, Prince of WALES, &c.

SIR,

FInding this Manuſcript, amongſt others, I could not paſſe by it, as I did the reſt: The ſubiect thereof being ſo rare a Prince, *as it may ſeeme worthy Your Highnes peruſall: In reading Him You may read Your ſelf. His Titles of Honour were the ſame with Yours: Your titles of Vertues the ſame with His: He was, as You are the Mirror of the Age; which, that You may ſtill continue, ſhall ever be the prayer of*

Your Highnes moſt humble ſervant, *N. B.*

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF HENRY Prince of WALES.

SIR,

YOur imposed taske, when with the eyes of my mind I considered, I found such a multitude of letts and rubs therein, that it seemed unto me a thing impossible to dare to looke after, much more to adven-

ture to write any thing touching the *Life* and *Death* of our late moſt noble, and ever renowned Prince, whoſe high ſoaring thoughts, becauſe the world was not able to containe, the heaven of heavens vouchſafed to entertaine; for both his fame every where renowned Fame thorowout this Iſle, and the whole world being too great, that who ſhould adventure to ſay any more, ſhould but in vaine adde water to the Sea: As alſo the numbers of others neerer unto him, of moſt aſſured knowledge, and better judgement, all which knew him a great deale better then I, being able to give the world and you more full and abſolute ſatisfaction; together with the multitude and divers ſorts of Religious, wiſe, grave, juditious, learned, Critticke, and curious cenſurers; all who, if it ſhould happen but once to peepe into the world, for the welbeloved ſubject therof, would gredily entertane and welcome the ſame, with their divers humors, and piercing judgements. Theſe, and many more, with the conſcience of my unworthines, & inſufficiencie to performe ſo high a task, (which

rather would become ſome *Homer*, *Virgil*, *Demoſthenes*, *Cicero*, or rather ſome one in whom all their excellencies are combined, to performe aright) like mountaines appeared at firſt in my way; yet becauſe (as one ſaith) *In magnis voluiſſe ſat eſt*, rather then it ſhould not be done at all, and with the loſſe, the remembrance alſo periſh, how and in what manner we loſt ſo brave a Prince. Sometime the expectation of the world, and that it might for ever be knowne unto it, and you both, how exceeding great this laſt duty is, which I owe to the dead, as alſo how abſolutely you may command him, whom your love long ſince hath ſtrictly bound to be perpetually yours, in place of a better, I haue adventured upon theſe enſuing conditions; to lanch out my fraile barke, into that great Ocean of ſorrow, even from the cradle to the grave, whence ſtorme-beaten as you ſee, I have with much adoe recovered my deſired haven. Firſt, that whatſoever diſtaſte you finde therein of any thing, you would not impute it to any preſumption of mine, but rather to my frailty and ignorance, which

(rather then to offend you) I have herein bewrayed: Next, that whatsoever is here written of his late Highnesse, not content herewith, you would only use the same as a Ladder to mount up your thoughts to a far more excellent meditation of his vertues; further also that you would not be too busie upon this report to censure any of your Phisitians, or any other, al whom, I protest, I have endeavoured to please, without partiality, so farre, as in my judgement, the truth would suffer me, rather imputing the blame unto my relation, then any of their actions. As also, that with your accustomed patience, you would delay to censure me for this letter, untill with mature judgement you have throughly perused the same, considering how much more easie it is to censure others, then to doe well our selves. Again, that since the way by which I must passe, is through a long, darke, silent, solitary, untroden path, leading even to the chambers of death, fraught altogether with sorrow, ending in teares, wherein I cannot chuse (but by the excesse thereof) many times fall, stumble, and misse of my way,

way, you would with your gentle excuſes reach out your hand of love to helpe me up againe, rather expecting what is intended, then done Laſtly, that you, with my other diſcreet Reader, who hereafter ſhall ſee the ſame, would onely uſe it as a Hunters baite, to ſtay your ſtomacks a little, until ſome others of better knowledge, and ſounder judgement, doe feed you with a better dinner.

KNow then that the Kings Majeſtie and the Queene lying at the Caſtle of *Striveling*, (a place famous for Antiquitie, faire for Building, pleaſant for Scituation) on Tueſday the 19. of *February* 1594. about 3. a clocke in the morning, his Highneſſe was born, to the great joy of all the whole Iſle, and all forraigne true hearted Princes and people, his Majeſties well-willers, and Confederats, but chiefly the Phœnix of her age, great matchleſſe *Elizabeth*, to ſhew the exceeding love to his Majeſtie, did not onely ſend, the Right Honourable the Earle of *Suſſex*, with rich preſents to the Chriſtning

ing, but alſo by him, and for Her, did give unto his Highneſſe the Name of HENRY, moſt renowned and Victorious; after which by ſpeciall appointment from his Majeſtie, he was reſigned to the cuſtody and keeping of the Earle of *Marre*, aſſiſted alſo by the continuall and vigilant care of the venerable and noble Matron his Mother, unto whom the chief charge of his Highneſſe perſon, by his Majeſtie was given, Shee alſo for many yeares before, being his owne great happy Nurſe, with whom he no leſſe proſpered in all things, then his Royall Father before him did in the ſelfe ſame place, and keeping. Thus continued the ſtrength of his Father, and the glory of his Mother a great while in the hands of women, giving in this his tender age, by his wonderfull courage, infallible tokens of a *Noble and Heroick Spirit*, no muſick being ſo pleaſant in his eares, as the ſounding of the Trumpet, the beating of the Drumme, the roaring of the Canon, no ſight ſo acceptable, as that of Pieces, Piſtols, or any ſort of Armour, all which evidently ſhew; that (if hee had lived)

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Mars himſelfe would not one day have dared to looke him in the face.

Thus he remained untill the 5. or 6. yeares of his Age, at which time his Maieſtie thought it expedient he ſhould no longer want a Tutor. Whereupon Maſter *Newton* (afterwards his Secretary) was by his Majeſty thought fitteſt for the ſaid place, who preſently with all care poſſible did begin to teach his Highneſſe the grounds of Learning, with the Introductions leading to the ſame.

A little after, the Women being put from about his Highneſſe, divers of good ſort were appointed to attend upon his Perſon; amongſt whom, as chiefe, was the Right Honourable the Earle of *Marre*, together with Sir *David Murray* Knight, firſt and onely Gentleman of his Highneſſe Bed-chamber, to lye therein, (continuing ſo alwaies untill his death) aſſiſted alſo by ſundry Lords, Barons, Knights, and Gentlemen: at which time, in the 7. 8. and 9. yeares of his Age, leaving thoſe Childiſh and idle toyes, uſuall to all of his yeares, he began to delight in more active, and manly exerciſes, learning

ing to Ride, Sing, Dance, Leape, shoot at Archery, and in Peeces, to tosse his Pike &c. Whereof all these things in young yeares, to the admiration of all, chiefely strangers, he did wonderfully performe, and that with such a grace, as it seemed incredible to forraigne Nations; save that those of their owne, who were spectators of the same did assure them thereof.

Now beganne those sparks of Pietie, Majesty, Gravity, &c. which before were true, though small, to flash out bigger every day, using a milde and gentle behaviour towards all, chiefly to strangers, before whom hee used (if they were of good sorts, and Nobles) to shew these exercises, wherein he excelled all those of his age, thereby filling their hearts with love, and all their sences with delight, departing exceeding well pleased, that they had seene Prince *Henry*.

Meane while swift winged *Time*, the mother of Change (whilst we expected no such alteration) joyning with the Eternall Decree, which pittying that *Elizabeth*, now overcloyed with earthly

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pyes ſhould any longer bee detained in his vale of *Miſery*, did ſend the bleſſed Angels to change her corruptible for an incorruptible Crowne. The Newes whereof (in a ſhorter time then ever was boaſted ſo great a Iourney) was brought into his Majeſtie by the Honourable Sir *Ro. Carey* Knight, who out of the abundance of his love, preventing all others, was the firſt Newes-bringer, not onely of ſo lamentable death, but alſo of the ſudden enſuing joy, of his Majeſties Right, Lawfull, Lineall, Proclaimed Succeſſion: who ſhortly after was ſeconded by honourable Gentlemen, Sir *Charles Percie*, and Sir *Thomas Somerſett* Knights, with a Letter from the Right Honourable, the Peeres of England, and Lords of Her late Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy Counſell, preſenting heapes of all ſorts of dutifull ſervices, from ſo loving Subjects to ſo beloved a King; withall wiſhing a haſtie diſpatch of his Majeſties Affaires, that they the ſooner might enjoy His Royall preſence, which being with ſpeed performed, they alſo, out of their great love) longing for

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the reſt. The Queene with his Highneſſe took their Iourney from *Edenborough* the firſt of *June*, 1602. the laſt of the ſaid Moneth comming to *Windſor*, where, what joy was at ſo loving a meeting, and ſo long wiſhed, I leave for you to imagine.

His Majeſtie lying at this foreſaid Towne, his Highneſſe and ſome other Lords, were inſtalled Knights of the moſt Honourable and Noble Order of the Garter; after which (the Sickneſſe increaſing) His Highneſſe removed from thence to *Oatelands*, where by appointment from his Majeſtie, he tooke houſe by himſelfe, having ſo many to attend upon him in every Offiee, as was thought fitting for his yeares. A little after removing to *Nonſuch*, and from thence being ſent for to *Wincheſter* by his Majeſtie, he againe returned to *Oatelands*, where he begun to ply his Booke hard for two or three yeares, continuing all his Princely Sports, Hawking, Hunting, running at the Ring, Leaping, riding of great Horſes, Dauncing, Fencing, toſſing of the Pike,

Pike, &c. In all which, he did ſo farre excell as was fitting for ſo great a Prince; whereby, together with his continuall travaile, being ever in action, he came to have a very active and ſtrong body; ſo that then he would many times tyre all his followers before he himſelfe would be weary.

Much about this time, being thirteene yeares of age, he began to know himſelfe a little better, and finding himſelfe to bee a Prince indeed, began not onely to ſtrive for vertues anſwerable, but alſo to chaſe away the reliques of childiſh imperfections naturall to all, increaſing every day in favour with God and man.

In the 14. and 15. yeares of his age, he began to be very juditious, almoſt in every thing, drawing neerer to a Majeſtique gravity; to be a reverent and attentive hearer of Sermons, to give commendations to the ſame, to have Boxes kept at his three ſeverall ſtanding Houſes, *Saint-Iames*, *Richmond*, and *Nonſuch*, cauſing all thoſe who did ſweare in his hearing, to pay moneyes to the ſame, which were afterduly given to the poore; he beganne now

now alſo to be of an excellent diſcourſe, putting forth, and asking ſtrange Queſtions and Suppoſitions, both of this, and forraine States, and deſiring to know, and to be reſolved almoſt of every thing, whereby at length he attained to have a reaſonable inſight and judgement, in State-affaires; now alſo delighting to ſhoot in great and ſmall Field-pieces, to levell them to the white, and ſee them ſhot off.

The 16. yeare of his Age, being to come to the time of his Inveſtment in the Principalitie of *Wales* and *Cornewall*; He did advance his owne Title and Right ſo farre, as with modeſtie he might: which preſently was gently and lovingly entertained, and granted of his Majeſtie, with the conſent of the Right Honourable, the High Court of Parliament: The fourth of *Iune* following, being appointed for that ſolemne action, the *Chriſtmas* before which, his Highneſſe not onely for his owne Recreation, but alſo that the World might know, what a brave Prince they were likely to enjoy, under the Name of *Meliades*, Lord of the *Iſles*, (an

(an ancient Title due to the first borne of *Scotland*) did in his Name, by some appointed for the same of purpose, strangly attired, accompanied with Drummes and Trumpets in the Chamber of Presence, before the King and Queene, and in the presence of the whole Court, delivered a Challenge to all Knights of *Great Britaine*, in two Speeches; the relation whereof were out of purpose, but the summe was:

That *Meliades*, their Noble Master, boyling with an earnest desire, to trie the Valour of his young yeares in foraigne Countreyes, and to know where Vertue triumphed most, had sent them abroad to espy the same, who after their long Travailes in all Countreyes, and returne; shewing, how no where in any Continent, save in the Fortunate Isle of *Great Britaine*, they had found his wishes; which ministring matter of exceeding joy to their young *Meliades*, who (as they said) could lineally derive his Pedegree from the famous Knights of this Isle, was the cause that he had now sent to present the first fruits of his Chivalrie at his Ma-

jeſties feete. Then after, returning with a ſhort ſpeech to her Majeſtie, next to the Earles, Lords, and Knights, excuſing their Lord in this their ſo ſudden & ſhort warning: and laſtly, to the Ladies; they after humble delivery of their Chartle, concerning time, place, conditions, number of weapons, and Aſſailants, tooke their leave, departing ſolemnly as they entred.

Now began every where preparations to be made for this great fight, and happy did he thinke himſelfe who ſhould be admitted for a Defendant, much more Aſſailant: At laſt, to encounter his Highneſſe, with his ſix Aſſailants, 58. Defendants conſiſting of Earles, Barons, Knights, and Eſquires, were appointed and choſen, eight Defendants to one Aſſailant, every Aſſailant being to fight by turnes, eight ſeverall times fighting, two every time with puſh of Pike and Sword, twelve ſtroakes at a time; after which, the Barre for ſeparation was to bee let downe untill a freſh onſet.

The great night of this Solemnity now approaching, his Highneſſe in his owne

owne lodging, in the Chriſtmas, did Feaſt the Earles, Barons, and Knights aſſailants, and defendants, untill the great Twelfth appointed night, on which this great fight was to be performed; which being come, his Highneſſe, to the great wonder of the beholders, did admirably fight his part, giving and receiving that night, 32. puſhes of Pikes, and about 360. ſtroakes of Swords, which is ſcarſe credible in ſo young yeares, enough to aſſure the World, that *Great Britaines* brave *Henry* aſpired to immortality.

Againſt the morrow, after the ſame ſaid fight, was alſo prepared a Magnificke Feaſt at his Highneſſe houſe at *Saint Iames*, at which his Majeſtie, his Highneſſe, his Brother and Siſter, with all the other Earles, Lords, and Knights of the Court were preſent; where after Supper (according as before they had beene judged) his Highneſſe gave three priſes, to the three beſt deſerving, *viz.* to the Right Honourable the Earle of *Montgomery* one, and to Sir *Thomas Darcy*, and Sir *Robert Gourdon* Knights, the other two.

The Barriers finiſhed, and priſes won,

judged and delivered, ſhortly after began preparation every where to be made for his Highneſſe *Creation*, every one from the higheſt to the loweſt (to ſhew there exceeding love) ſtriving who ſhould exceed in bravery, untill faſt-poſting *Time* at length brought forth the long wiſhed for day; before which, his Highneſſe then lying at *Richmond*, a Houſe ſcituate on the Rivers ſide, ſeven miles from *Weſtminſter*, the place of his *Creation*, the cuſtome being to be brought from ſuch a place, the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of *London*, with the worſhipfull Aldermen his Brethren, accompanied with thirtie ſix ſeverall Companies of Citizens of divers callings, in ſo many ſeverall Barges, and all Citie-like braverie poſſible, with their ſeverall Flagges, Banners, Colours, Armes, Trumpets, Drummes, and Phyfes, with other ſuch proviſion, came from their mighty and renowned City, up the ſilver-ſtreamed River, to welcome, meet and accompany his Highneſſe, towards the ſolemne Action, where having encountred with his Highneſſe Barges with all the joy, love, and

and kindneſſe poſſible, to the wonder of the World; all eyes were bent towards ſo joyfull and deſired a ſight: they came altogether rowing downe the proud River, which for two or three miles together, ſeemed to be covered with Pinnaces, Barges Boates, and Oares unto *Whitehall* bridge at the Court, where hee was alſo received, and welcommed by the Right Honourable the Lords of his Majeſties moſt Honourable Privie Counſel, with divers others, and from thence by them conducted unto his Majeſtie, where he remained untill the time of his *Creation*, which being the next day, he was in preſence of the right Honorable the High Court of Parliament, Lords Spiritual and Temporall, By his Majeſtie, the King his Father, Created *Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornewall, great Earle of Cheſter, &c.* with a full Inveſtment in all the Ancient and great Liberties, ever poſſeſſed by any of his famous Predeceſſors, and with the joy and approbation of the whole Houſe.

His Highneſſe being now abſolute of himſelfe, did take up Houſe with a full

addition of high Officers, Sir *Thomas Challener* Chamberlaine, Sir *Charles Cornwallis* Treaſurer, and Sir *John Hollis* Comptrouler of his Houſe, making good and ſtrict Ordets through the ſame, both above and below ſtaires, more like a grave wiſe, and ancient Counſellour, ſurveying, diſpoſing, & diſpatching his affaires, then ſo young and great a Prince: Now were allotted unto him certaine Lands for his revenewes, which he was ſo farre from diminiſhing, that hee left the ſame encreaſed, by thouſands a yeare; his ſervants did now begin to looke which way to helpe themſelves, ſince his Highneſſe, was every day more and more able to give: yet he being very ſparing to give any thing, did onely give Grants unto ſome, with promiſes, hopes and delayes unto others, becauſe he would not (hee ſaid) diſpoſe of any thing, untill with the gift he might perpetrat the ſame, which could not be, untill either yeares, or the High Court of Parliament ſhould enable him, but this time as yet not being come, he went on his owne frugall courſes, ſuffering almoſt nothing to paſſe in

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his Houſe, or other affaires, which hee himſelfe did not overſee.

At laſt, bethinking himſelfe that *Wales* and *Cornwall*, &c. his Principalitie had a long time beene without a Prince of their owne, he thought hee might the rather ſhew his Authority in renewing and avoiding Leaſes; wherefore having firſt by a Writ called *Scire facias*, avoided and annihilated all their former Rights and Leaſes, hee brought them unto a generall ſubmiſſion to compound, take and hold new of him; which they were all ready to performe, a little before his death: Whereupon Surveyors, and Commiſſioners were appointed, and diſpatched to ſurvey all his Lands, and to returne a true certificate of the whole valew; untill which, (being but a little before his ſickneſſe and death) he deferred all manner of Suits, becauſe he would firſt be informed truely, what, and how great their demands were.

In the 17. and 18. yeares of his Age he began not onely to be a Man in ſtature, but alſo in courage and wiſdome, to the admiration of all, and with the eyes of

his Spirit ſurveying the mighty Inheritance whereunto he was Heire apparant, he did alſo ſtraine to be the better furniſhed (if ever his ſhoulders ſhould undergoe ſo great a burthen) with furniture befitting the ſame, it being wiſdome, in the time of peace, to prepare for the ſame, knowing that Peace is the harbinger of Warre, (chiefly in Ships, counted the brazen Wall of this Iſle) he in the time of our ſecurity thought thereof: and therefore did not only intreate his Majeſtie to cauſe his Officers of the Navy to build him a Ship, called the *Prince*, (then the faireſt of this Iſle) but alſo to advance the affaires of the Navy, to his power, now and then got leave of his Majeſtie to goe in perſon to view the Ships, and Storehouſes, which divers times he did. Not content herewith, he did alſo practiſe Tilting, charging on Horſebacke with Piſtols, after the maner of the Wars, with all other the like inventions. Now alſo delighting to conferre, both with his owne, and other Strangers, and great Captaines, of all manner of Wars, Battailes, Furniture, Armes by Sea and Land,

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Diſciplines, Orders, Marches, Alarmes, Watches, Stratagems, Ambuſcadoes, Approaches, Scalings, Fortifications, Incampings, and having now and then Battailes of head-men appointed both on Horſe and Foot, in a long Table; whereby he might in a manner, view the right ordering of a Battaile, how every troope did aide and aſſiſt another, as alſo the placing of the light Horſemen, Vauntguard, Maine Battaile, with the aſſiſting wings, and Rerewards, &c. which are out of my element to ſpeake of. Neither did he omit, as he loved the *Theoricke* of theſe things, to practiſe the ſame, entertaining in his Houſe a Dutch Captaine, ſent unto him by his Excellence (*Grave Maurice*) a moſt excellent Ingineer, in all manner of things belonging to the *Wars*; cauſing alſo, from time to time, new Pieces of Ornance to be made, learning to ſhoot, and levell them right to the white; No leſſe provident was he to have great Horſes, and thoſe of the beſt, which were ſent unto him from all Countreyes; ſo that, I may truely affirme, no Prince in Chriſtendome did exceed him therein. Thus,

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in theſe, and other worldly pleaſures, which ſtoope for acquaintance unto greatneſſe, did he ſpend the yeares paſt.

In the 19. yeare of his Age, whether by his continuall toile of body, and minde, or ſome internall unknowne cauſes (I know not) where before he was of ſomewhat a full round face, and very pleaſant diſpoſition, his Viſage began to appeare ſomewat paler, longer and thinner then before, hee himſelfe being alſo more ſad and retyred then uſuall, yet without any complaint of him, or jealouſie of his Followers, ſave that ſome halfe a yeare after, hee would now and then complaine of a ſmall kinde of giddy lumpiſh heavineſſe in his forehead, the paine wherof, moved him (as I thinke) for the moſt part, ever before hee would put on his Hat, to ſtroke up with his hand his brow and forehead; he did alſo uſe to bleed at the noſe often, and in great quantitie, wherein he found great eaſe, untill a little before his Sickneſſe, (the paſſages being ſtopped) this helpe, to his further griefe, left him; he was now ſubject to many

many ſtrong and extraordinary qualmes, ſo that for danger and celerity they were forced many times to fetch him againe with ſtrong waters, which being onely by intermiſſion now and then, were let paſſe as they came, without any ſuſpition of ſo ſuddaine ſorrowes.

Much about the beginning of this Summer, there could almoſt bee no newes heard, but of his Siſters marriage, of which many ſpeeches went currant, according to the divers affections of Proteſtants and Papiſts; ſome wiſhing her to bee married to the King of *Spaine*, ſome to the Prince of *Savoy*, ſome to the young Lands-grave, and ſome to his Highneſſe the Palſgrave her now huſband. But hee following the ſtreame of his Fathers well ſetled affections, for great *Britaines* eternall felicity, and terrour of all Papiſts, did onely fancy the Palſgraves motion, ſhortly after advancing the ſame by all meanes poſſible at the comming of the Right honourable the Count *Hannaw*: the Palſgraves great Ambaſſadour, whoſe errand as the ſpeech

ſpeech went, was to knit up this match, unto whoſe ſuite his Highneſſe did not onely give way, and ſecond the buſineſſe, but alſo in ſigne of love, entertaine, and countenance the ſaid Count (next unto his Majeſty) more then any, never reſting untill all was agreed (as thankes bee to God) it is now finiſhed.

Matters now being at reſt, the Duke of *Bovillon*, and Count *Hannaw* having returned home againe, his Higeneſſe removed to *Richmond*, where hee lay untill the progreſſe; the pleaſure of the River running cloſe by the houſe, inviting him now and then to ſwimme, which hee endeavoured to learne in the evening, to the diſlike of many, who did ſee him ſwimme after ſupper, his ſtomack being full, affirming it to bee full of danger, and that it was needleſſe for him to adventure himſelfe in the water; but no remedy, hee would needs continue the ſame, and did untill his removing from thence. Hee did now alſo delight many times to walke late at night by the Rivers ſide in Moone light, to heare the Trumpets ſound

His frequent ſwimming immediatly after ſupper, was moſt pernitious to his health: for it ſtopt his bleeding at Noſe, whereupon the bloud putrifying, engendred that fatall Feber which followed. Doctor Mayerne,

ſound an eccho, which many ſuſpected, becauſe the Dew then falling did him ſmall good.

But the time of the progreſſe now approaching (when as hee was commanded) hee muſt needs meet the King his Father at *Beaver Caſtle* in *Notinghamſhire* the ſecond Saturday after the beginning of the ſame, which now drawing neere, his Highneſſe neither conſidering the ſtrength of his body, the greatneſſe of the journey (being neere foureſcore and ſixteene miles) nor the extreame and wonderfull heat of the ſeaſon, and notwithſtanding my perſuaſions to the contrary, determined to ride that great journey in 2. dayes, according to which hee ſet forth on fryday by one of the clock in the morning from his houſe at *Richmond*, comming to *Finchingbrooke* beſides *Huntington*, a houſe pertaining to Sir *Oliver Cromwell* Knight, Maſter of his game, by tenne of the clock in the morning, which as they ſay is threeſcore miles, in nine houres poſting, where hee remained all that night, the next day having

having ſix and thirty miles to *Beaver Caſtle*, where hee meet with his Father juſt at the time prefixed.

But the time of one thing, I had almoſt forgot to tell you, how before his comming from *Richmond* in intending to feaſt the Court at his Mannor of *Woodſtock* about the end of this progreſſe (it being the firſt time of their generall meeting there, ſince the houſe became his) had given order to his Officers to provide a moſt magnifique Feaſt againſt their comming to the foreſaid houſe; withall having ordained a great Summer-houſe of greene boughes to bee built in the parke wherein the great ſupper ſhould bee, all which was with ſpeed performed: meane while, although the ſeaſon was exceeding hot, his Highneſſe did ride many and extraordinary journeyes in the ſame (which as was thought) did much incline his boyling bloud towards inflamation.

At laſt, their journeis being towards an end, to *Woodſtock* they came, where his High-

Highneſſe (accordingly to his former intention) did feaſt the Lords and Ladies at a long table, neere which hee himſelfe did beare them company from the Wedneſday night of their comming, untill the Sunday night, which (unknowne to him) hee had appointed for the laſt great farewell unto all his friends; By this time the appointed night for this great feaſt being come, his Highneſſe did himſelfe in perſon come into the banqueting houſe, to ſee all things in good order, for great was his care to give contentment.

At laſt, the King and Queene being ſet at a Table by themſelves at the upper end of the roome, his Highneſſe with his Siſter accompanied with the Lords and Ladies ſitting at another Table of thirty yards long and more, by themſelves, there was to bee ſeene one of the greateſt and beſt ordered feaſts as ever was ſeene, nothing wanting which any way was fitting to adorn ſuch a ſolemne meeting; All which to the generall joy of the whole Court; his Highneſſe like to a Princely

Bride-

Bridgrome cheering and welcomming his Gueſts, there appeared an univerſall contentment in all; but litle knew he that it was his laſt great farewel to his Father, Mother, Siſter, yea, unto the whole Court, that it was his laſt Feaſt of Feaſts, one for all. And indeed, when we looke backe unto the ſame, therein beholding his Highneſſe cheerefull carriage, the Time, Order, State, Magnificence, and Greatnes thereof, we may behold ſomewhat Ominous therein.

The Monday after, the Court removeing from thence, his Highneſſe, after leave obtained, haſted home againe to *Richmond*, becauſe of the Newes of the *Palſegraves* approach, whom he intended to grace with all poſſible honour. Being returned, he began to give order for every thing, and to diſpatch all affaires both of his owne, and concerning the following intended Triumphes for his Highnes the *Palſgraves* better welcome; He now alſo of himſelfe (I know not by what motion) conſidering the great paines, deſerts, and ſmall meanes of a number of his

his Followers, who had ſpent much, and gotten nothing in his Service, did give order for a number of ſeverall penſions, according to his diſcretion, to ſome of them, promiſing alſo, after a while (that none ſhould be diſcouraged) to remember the reſt.

But now, whether the continuall violences of his Exerciſes, or his too frequent eating of abundance of Grapes, and other fruits, or ſome ſetled Melancholly, engendred by ſome unknowne cauſes, I cannot determine, yet did hee looke ſtill more pale and thinne, from day to day, complaining now and then of a cold, laſie drowſineſſe in his head, which (as I thinke) moved him many times to aske queſtions of divers about him, concerning the quality, cure, and nature of the Feaver, (called for the ſtrange diverſitie) *The new Diſeaſe*; belike, fearing ſome ſuch like thing by his indiſpoſition; He alſo uſed before this, now and then, and in his Sickneſſe to ſigh often, whereof being ſometimes demanded the cauſe by his Phiſitians, Doctor *Hamond*, and

 other

others neere him, hee would ſometimes reply, that he knew not, ſometimes that they came unawares, and ſometimes alſo that they were not without cauſe.

At the beginning of *October*, his continuall Head-ach, Lazineſſe, and indiſpoſition increaſing, (which notwithſtanding becauſe of the time, he ſtrove mightily to conceale) whereas oft before, he uſed to riſe earely in the morning to walke the fields, he did lye a bed, almoſt every morning untill nine of the clocke, complayning of his lazineſſe, and that hee knew not the cauſe; during which time (belike jealous of himſelfe) hee would many mornings before his riſing, aske of the Groomes of his Bed-chamber, How doe I looke this morning? and at other times the ſame queſtion againe; which they, fearing no danger, to make his Highneſſe laugh, would put off with one jeſt or other.

But he ſtill continuing ill, the tenth of the foreſaid Moneth, hee had two ſmall fits of an Ague, forcing him to keepe

keepe his Chamber, which his Highneſſe finding, had ſome ſpeech with Doctor *Hamond*, his Phyſitian, willing belike to have taken ſome ſtrong Phiſicke, the ſooner to have removed the cauſe. But he not daring to bee too bold with his Highneſſe body, without a further conſent, did onely give unto his Highneſſe a ſoftning Gliſter, which had its owne good effects, ſtirring the humors.

On the Morning, being Tueſday, the thirteene of *October*, he having (as was thought) taken cold, had a great looſeneſſe, his belly opening 25. times, avoiding a great deale of Choller, Flegme, and putrified Matter toward the ende, yet for all this, on the morrow, he finding himſelfe (as he ſaid) reaſonable well, becauſe of the *Palſgraves* comming, hee haſted from thence to Saint *James*, whereupon he gave order, and would needes remove on Thurſday, the thirteenth of the ſame moneth, notwithſtanding any perſwaſions whatſoever to the contrary, neither was it without great danger (as they all ſhewed him) to hazard himſelfe

abroad ſo ſoone, his Body being yet open: but he affirming himſelfe to be very well, would needes goe on with his former determination.

At laſt to Saint *Iames* he came, ſeeming well, but that he looked pale and ill, ſo that ſundry did ſpeake ſuſpitiouſly of his lookes, fearing ſome diſtemper in his Body: yet ſo ſtrong was his minde, that complaining of nothing, he did beare out the matter very bravely in ſhew, being ſo well, that he gave his Phyſitian (who had waited a long time) leave to goe home to his houſe; meane while his indiſpoſition ſtill continuing and increaſing, there might have beene perceived in him a ſudden great change, for he began to be diſpleaſed almoſt with every thing, and to be exceeding curious in all things, yet not regarding, but looking, as it were, with the eyes of a ſtranger upon them, for ſundry things ſhewed him which before he had wonted to talke of, aske queſtions, and view curiouſly, he now ſcarce vouchſafed to looke upon, turning them away with the backe of

of his hand, and departing, as who would ſay, I take pleaſure in nothing; yet was he wonderfully buſie in providing, and giving order for every thing belonging to his care, for his Siſters Marriage, advancing the ſame by all meanes poſſible, keeping alſo his Highnes the *Palſgrave* com. pany, ſo much as conveniently he could, together with Count *Henry* his Excellencie, *Grave Maurice* his Brother, whom he alſo much honoured and eſteemed, belike becauſe of a Noble and Heroicke diſpoſition, which he ſaw in him, fitting his humour, with whom he uſed to play often at Cardes, and Tenis, delighting much in his company, and above all the reſt, one great Match they had at Tenis, on Saturday the 24. of *October*, the day before his laſt Sickneſſe, where h s undaunted courage, negligently, careleſly, and wilfully (neither conſidering the former weake eſtate of his body, danger, nor coldneſſe of the ſeaſon) as though his body had been of braſſe, did play in his ſhirt, as if it had been in the heate of Summer; during which time, he looked ſo wonderfull ill and palo, that all the

beholders tooke notice thereof, muttering to one another what they feared: But hee (the match being ended) carried himſelfe ſo well, as if there were no ſuch matter, having all this while a reaſonable good ſtomack to meat; yet this night at his going to bed, complaining more then uſuall of his lazineſſe and headache.

But oh whether goe I now? muſt I againe launch out into a Sea of ſorrowes, adding more griefes unto our yet bleeding wounds? Oh death! was there no remedy? when wilt thou make an end? ſhall the grave devoure alwayes? was thy charge ſo ſtrait that thou could'ſt ſhoote neither at great nor ſmall, but at the *Prince* of our *Iſrael*? doe ſweete ſmelling flowers ſo much delight thy griſly ghaſtly ſenſes appetite, that thou wouldſt gather none but our faireſt well beloved, ſcarce blowne, roſe? why didſt thou ſo ſoone robbe us? I know (but that thou, who ſcorneſt to reaſon with thy captives, diſdaineſt to anſwer thy ſlaves) thou couldſt give us many reaſons:

Where-

Wherefore I leave to reaſon with thee, and turning againe to my dolefull Relation, will begin, &c.

Quanquam animus meminiſſe horret, luctuſque refugit

For

——— *Quis talia fando*
Temperet à lacrimis? &c. ———

On Sunday morning the five and twenty of *October* 1612. the morrow after his Highneſſe violent play at Tennies, it was told him (the cuſtome of his houſe being to have the Sermon betimes in the morning, for the moſt part, where the Court lay ſo neere; becauſe hee uſed after his owne, to heare the Kings alſo) that Maſter *Wilkinſon* one of his Fathers Chaplaines, was ready, and did preſent his ſervice to preach that morning (if it pleaſed his Highneſſe to heare him) which hee no ſooner heard, but contrary to his late uſuall cuſtome of long time (although that morning hee found himſelfe ſomewhat drouſie and ill) addreſſed himſelfe to bee

made ready, for hee wonderfully delighted to heare the ſaid Maſter *Wilkinſon*; ever ſince the time (long before) in which hee heard him preach a Sermon of judgement, which hee did ſo well like of, that many times hee did ſpeake of the ſame, affirming it to have beene ſo excellent, that hee in a manner did ſhew them the ſame, long it was not ere his Highneſſe was ready and gone to the Chappell to heare him.

But ere I proceed, give mee leave I intreate you, to admire the wonderfull providence and goodneſſe of God, which did ſo provide for him a Sermon of *Mortification*, or Preparation, which you will: For the time, text, powerfull delivery, *Method &c.* were alſo fitting to our following unthought of *Funerall*, as though an Angell had come the whole weeke before from Heaven, prefixing unto him the time, neceſſity, text, order, and amplifications thereof, ſo truly did hee thunder out the mortall miſery of mankind, but chiefely of *Princes*: The Text was out of *Job* the 14.

and

and 1. verſe, *Man that is borne of a Woman, is of ſhort continuance and full of trouble.* From which hee ſhewed 3. things; firſt, our miſerable entry into the World, and ſhort continuance; laſtly, our miſerable *Pilgrimage*, and endurance in the World full of trouble; in which the miſery and troubles of all Eſtates were well ſhewed, but chiefely thoſe of great ones. Sermon being ended, his Highneſſe did commend the ſame, being very attentive all the time thereof; preſently thereafter going into *Whitehall*, where hee alſo did heare another Sermon with the King his Father; which being alſo done, to dinner they went, his Highneſſe in outward appearance eating with a reaſonable good ſtomack, yet looking exceeding ill and pale, with hollow ghaſtly dead eyes perceived of a great many.

The firſt Day.

After dinner, for all his great courage and ſtrife to over maſter the greatneſſe of his evill, diſſembling the ſame, the Conque-

Conquerour of all, about 3. a clock in the afternone began to skirmiſh, with a ſuddaine ſickneſſe and faintneſſe of the heart (uſuall unto him) whereupon followed ſhortly after a ſhaking, with a great heat and headache, which from hence forth never left him; his Highneſſe finding himſelfe thus ſuddainely taken, was forced to take his leave, departing home unto his bed; where being laid, hee found himſelfe very ill, remaining all this evening in an Agony, having a great drought (which after this could never bee quenched but with death) his eyes alſo being ſo dimme, that they were not able to endure the light of a candle; for which that night was ordained unto him a cordiall of cooling *Ptiſan* for quenching of his thirſt, with a moiſtning broath to bee given at the ending of the fit. This night hee reſted ill.

The ſecond Day.

On the morrow after, being Monday the ſix and twenty of the Month, and the

the ſecond of his ſickneſſe; his Highneſſe felt ſmall or no eaſe of his headache, continuing bound in his belly, his pulſe beating exceedingly, his water being crude, thinne, and whitiſh, which moved Doctor *Mayerne* his Majeſties chiefe Phiſitian to appoint for him a ſoftning Gliſter, which accordingly to their deſire did worke very well. After which his Highneſſe finding intermiſſion (which continued all that day) did ariſe, and put on his cloathes, playing at cards that day, and the next alſo, with his Brother the Duke of *Yorke*, and Count *Henry*; meane while there were many Meſſages ſent from the Court, and every where elſe, to know how things went, all which (no creature ſurmiſing the leaſt danger) were anſwered with good hopes, yet his Highneſſe for all this looked ill and pale, ſpake hollow, and ſomewhat ſtraingely, with dead ſunck eyes, his drineſſe of Mouth and great thirſt continuing, for the which that night were ordained unto him by the foreſaid Doctors, ſharpe, tarte, cordiall and cooling Iuleps, prepared with

all

all kind of Cordials and Anditotes poſſible, his brothes and gellies being with the ſame care ordained: yet his drought and headache continuing (which could not bee ſtayed) hee remained ſtill very ill, this night reſting quietly.

The third Day.

On Tueſday the ſeven and twenty, the third day of his ſickneſſe, hee found ſome eaſe in the morning, ſo that they were all in good hope that it would have proved but ſome Tertian, or baſtard Tertian at the moſt, notwithſtanding that his Highneſſe, ghaſtly rowling uncouth lookes, did put them in ſome feare.

This day, his Majeſty did ſend Maſter *Naſmith* his Surgeon to attend his Highneſſe during his ſickneſſe, unto whom, and divers others conferring of his Highneſſe ſickneſſe, and the danger of the ſame; Doctor *Mayerne* did ſay, that in his judgement the ſureſt way for his Highneſſe ſafety was bleeding (as

was

was thought) very ſubſtantially proving from the very dangerous forenamed accidents and indications of this *Tertian*, which he feared to be venemous, by reaſon humors ſeated in the naturall parts, inclining by reaſon of the quantity, to a continuall; that bleeding chiefly, and that in great quantity with reiteration (if need ſo required:) Now whileſt his Highneſſe was ſtrong, naturall heate not being decayed, nor too much opreſſed, before that Feaver turned continuall, and he weaker, and leſſe able to endure hereafter, would prove the ſureſt way for his ſafety. But the ſame his opinion, not being allowed of the reſt (whom by conference, when he named, or ſpoke of blood) he found directly oppoſite; there was as yet no conſultation for blood letting, nor any inclination that wayes.

This morning hee did riſe and put on his cloathes, but his fit comming about noone; firſt with a cold, then a great heate, without any ſweat, continuing untill eight a clocke at night, he was forced to goe to bed againe, this night reſting quietly.

The

The fourth Day.

On Wedneſday the eight and twentieth, and fourth day of his ſickneſſe, in the morning, came Maſter *Butler*, the famous Phyſitian of *Cambridge*, a marveilous great Scholler, and of long Practiſe, and ſingular judgement, but withall very humerous; who (whatſoever he thought) comforting him with good hopes, that hee would ſhortly recover, and that there was no danger; yet ſecretly unto others, did not let to ſpeake doubtfully, (as they ſay, his humour is) that he could not tell, what to make of it, and that he did not well like of the ſame; adding further, that if he did recover, he was likely to lye by it for a great while, with divers other like ſpeeches, neither could he be perſwaded, all the time of his Highneſſe ſickneſſe, to ſtay any longer with him, then one houre, or thereabouts, every morning, and ſo in the afternoone, to give his counſell and adviſe with the reſt: what moved him I know not, whether he did

miſſlike

miſlike the French Doctors company, or becauſe the Cure was not committed to him as chiefe, or being jealous, and miſliking his Highneſſe diſeaſe, and therefore loved not to meddle to much in the Cure (which I rather imagine;) or whether his health or humor impeached the ſame, I dare not judge; the curious may beſt learne from himſelfe, yet having at his comming enquired what was done, hee approved the ſame, and wiſhed the continuance of the ſame proceedings, untill a further judgement might be given of the ſame event: yet did his Highneſſe finde ſmall or no eaſe, but his Feaver, as yet not being continuall, he did riſe and put on his clothes, they all as yet conceiving reaſonable good hopes.

The former daies and this, his ſtomack was not quite loſt, but he would now and then take ſome ſuch meate as the Phyſitians thought fitting; yet the Doctors, *viz.* *Mayerne*, *Hamond*, *Butler*, all conſidering the greatneſſe of the danger, and the ſtrangeneſſe of the Diſeaſe, the which

Water in no way ſhewing the ſame, which made them the loather to meddle, untill the *Criſis* were ſeene, his Highnes remaining in the ſame eſtate, the many dangerous forenamed accidents, with the good of the former evacuations, his belly now being hard bound, &c. would willingly have had more Doctors called for conſultation; which his Highneſſe altogether refuſing to allow of, becauſe of the confuſion. They by a generall conſent (his Highneſſe then having intermiſſion of his Fever) under all their hands, did by their owne report, give unto him a Purgation of *Sene* ſod, and *Rhubard*, infuſed in Cordiall and cooling Liquors, with Syrupe of Roſes looſing, which working ſeven or eight times, brought away great ſtore of putred Choler, and in the end Phlegme, the Vrine inclining ſomwhat towards concoction. But his Highneſſe after the working thereof, found not that eaſe that was expected; yet was ſtill fed with hopes of his recovery. But night being come, (towards which, during all his ſickneſſe, he grew worſe then in the morning, wherein

wherein he was more ſober alwaies then in the evening) his Head-ache, droughts and other accidents, continuing, though not with extremity, he reſted ill, and unquietly.

The fifth day.

On the Thurſday the nine and twentieth, and fifth day of his ſickneſſe, hopes began a little to diminiſh, howbeit that morning his headache was ſomewhat leſſened, his breath alſo (which before was ſhort) being longer, which moved him to put on his cloathes, endeavouring to riſe as he had done before; but his head being ſo giddy, that he was not able to ſtand alone, hee was forced to betake him to his bed againe, from henceforth ever keeping his bed: Nevertheleſſe the tingling of his eares, the leapings and boundings continuing alike; as alſo a ſmall fitt comming upon him, with a litle coldnes, the Fever thereafter being continual, with many ſmall intermiſſions, and ſmall and great redoublings, the violence whereof cauſed his tongue to become blacke and

drie, the leapings, and boundings, and ſinging of the eares encreaſing. Many neere unto him, jealous of ſo bad ſignes without amendment, feared the worſt, his Highneſſe now being forced to keepe his bed continually, his head being ſo giddy, that he could not ſtand upright, his eyes alſo ſo dimme, that he could not indure the candle light; yet ſtill the Doctors, by reaſon of his extraordinary patience (not fully knowing the danger which afterwards appeared) not willing nor daring to bee too bold, untill ſome certaine further knowledge, delaied to conclude of any thing, ſave that his Highneſſe ſhould ſtill be plyed with all ſorts of Cordiall Iuleps, which Art, or experience could thinke of. Maſter *Butlers* adviſe, they ſay, was the ſame, that Cordials externall, and internall, the reſtoratives and diet begun, ſhould bee continued.

Thus, no other courſe as yet being thought of, ſtill expecting the ſucceſſe of new daies; delaies bred danger, his Highneſſe remained ill, having no evacuation

cuation by ſweate, neither was it expedient (as was thought) to force the ſame, ſtill expecting Natures owne time, which deceived them.

This evening there appeared a fatall ſigne about two houres or more within the night, bearing the colours and ſhew of a *Rainbow*, which hung directly croſſe and over Saint *Fameſes* Houſe, it was firſt perceived about ſeven a clock at night, which I my ſelfe did ſee, which divers others looking thereupon with admiration, continuing untill paſt bed time, being no more ſeene. This night was unquiet, and hee reſted ill.

A *Lunar Rainbow* very rare, and commonly fatall. *V. Ariſt. Meteor.*

The ſixt Day.

On Friday the ſix-and thirtieth day of his ſickneſſe, hee remained in the ſame eſtate, no Creature knowing what to ſay or make of his ſickneſſe, ſome fearing one thing, and ſome another, the Doctors ſtill attending the iſſue of the eight day, but for all that his Highneſſe feaver remained continuall, withall the for-

mer cruell accidents, for which this morning was given him a Gliſter for waſhing of his bowels, in which hee found ſome eaſe.

About three a Clock in the afternone came his leſſer Doubling, during which, his breath became ſhort, his face very red, his pulſe beating very ſwiftly; in which fit his noſe began to bleed (as ſome thought about two ounces, then after ſtaying of it ſelfe, whereby hee found ſome eaſe, not having bleed (as his cuſtome was) of a great while before.

From this time forth, chiefely Doctor *Mayerne*, with Maſter *Naſmith*, his Majeſties Chirurgion, began to propound the neceſſity of bleeding, as heretofore they had done, whereunto nature now invited, the Feaver remaining continuall, with a great abounding fulneſſe, in a conſtitution exceſſively hot, in a body which had much uſed bleeding, deprived of that benefit for ſome Moneths before, yet the reſt being ſparing and

and loath to heare of the ſame, there was nothing done, this day alſo paſſing as the reſt; All this while the exceſſive paine of his head continuing, as alſo his heate and thirſt, for which his mouth and tongue were continually waſhed; yet for all this his Highneſſe and the reſt were ſtill encouraged, that hee ſhould ſhortly recover, although indeed hee became ſtill worſe and worſe. This night hee reſted ill, being alwayes ſomewhat better in the morning.

The ſeventh Day.

On Saturday the laſt of the Moneth, and ſeventh of his ſickneſſe, there appeared no amendment, his Highneſſe continuing in a wonderfull exceſſive heat, after which came the great redoubling, raving as hee was awake, with blackneſſe, drines, and clifts in his tongue, was continually applied with all things needfull, but to no purpoſe, ſave a little eaſe for the preſent, as alſo the tingling of the eares, leapings and boundings became greater, the vrines

more crude, yet no way ſhewing the danger of the diſeaſe all this while, untill a little before his death; Over and above all other griefes hee found his head exceedingly pained, a thing lying as it had beene a lumpe in his forehead, which together with the ulceration of his throat, made him loth to ſpeake, but when hee muſt needs, and then not without great paine, the extremity, as it were, of the evill overcomming and ſtupifying the vitals and ſenſes, ſtriving to ſubdue naturall heat, and oppreſſing the heart, notwithſtanding the doubling and trebling of the Cordials to withſtand the ſame.

This day alſo, Nature (as the day before) though not in quantity, did (as was ſaid) ſhew the neceſſity of bleeding, for which cauſe it was with more inſtance againe propounded, and urged, then ever, as th'onely meanes, under God, to ſave his Highneſſe; at length after much adoe *pro & contra*, Doctor *Mayerne* urging, and Maſter *Butler* chiefely withſtanding the ſame, miſtaking the

firſt

first beginning of his Highnesse sickenesse; in the end, the three Doctors, *Mayerne*, *Hamond*, and *Butler* did agree, that on the morrow being Sunday (the eight broken, and the seventh whole day of his last sickenesse) a vaine should bee opened; all this while untill his bleeding was past, they conceived good hope of his recovery, yet hee remained dangerously ill; you must imagine that all this while of his sickenesse, the whole World did almost every houre send unto Saint *Jameses* for newes; the better sort who were admitted to visit him; or acquainted with those neere unto him, knowing the danger, the rest fearing nothing, imagining it onely to have beene some Common Tertian, for which cause in many places neere unto the City hee was thought dead and gone, before they knew that hee was dangerously sick. This night was more cruell and unquiet unto him then any other.

The eight Day.

On Sunday the first of *November*, and the eight day of his sickneſſe, according to their former agreement, after much adoe, Maſter *Butler* reſiſting to conſent that hee ſhould bee let bloud, becauſe (as hee ſaid) it was the eight day, profering to have left them, untill hee was forced to ſtay and give his conſent; Doctor *Hamond* and others proving unto him, that it was not the eight day, his Highneſſe being ill of a long time before, (howſoever hee ſtrangly with a wonderfull courage and patience concealed the ſame;) his Highneſſe being ſtill after one, in the preſence of the foreſaid Doctors and divers others of very good worth, in the morning was drawne out of the *Median* of his right Arme, ſeven or eight ounces of bloud, during which time hee fainted not, bleeding well and aboundantly, deſiring and calling to them to take more as they were about to ſtoppe the ſame, finding ſome eaſe as it were upon the inſtant; The bloud being

ing cold, was ſeene of all to bee thinne, corrupt and putred, with a cholerick and blewiſh water above, without any *Fibres* or ſmall ſtrings therein ſcarce congealed.

This day after his bleeding hee found great eaſe, inſomuch as ſince the beginning of his ſickneſſe, hee had not found himſelfe ſo well, his pulſe inclining towards a more Gentle motion miſſing his former wonted cruell doublings, and his former accidents being leſſe and more mild. This afternoone hee was viſited by his Royall Father, Mother, Brother, Siſter, the Palſgrave, with divers others of the Court, all which conceiving good hopes, departed from thence reaſonably cheerefull. Yet that night (though better then others) hee paſſed unquietly.

The ninth Day.

On Monday the ſecond of *November*, and ninth of his ſickneſſe, hee became worſe then ever, the great redoubling

bling comming upon him, accompanied with redneſſe of face, ſhortneſſe of breath, increaſe of drought, blackneſſe of his tongue, with exceſſive heat, ſomewhat leſſe then it was the ſeventh day, and benumbings, which now with the encreaſe of all the former accidents tormented him; briefely, ſo many evill ſignes appeared, that ſome of the Doctors then plainely affirmed, that by violence of the diſeaſe, the bloud and humours were retired in aboundance, with great violence towards the braine, filling the vaines aboundantly (as afterwards in the opening did appeare) by reaſon whereof the paine of his head was extreame great, his Spirits being as it were overcome.

This morning, Doctor *Atknis* (a Phiſitian of *London*, famous for his practice, honeſty, and learning) was ſent by his Majeſty to aſſiſt the reſt in the cure; whoſe opinion (as they ſaid) was, that his Highneſſe diſeaſe was a corrupt putred Fever, the ſeat whereof was under the liver in the firſt paſſages, the malignity where-

whereof, he thought, by reaſon of the putriſaction (in almoſt the higheſt degree) was venemous.

This day and the next, he was viſited by the King his Father, and others of the Court, whoſe exceeding ſorrow I cannot expreſſe, yet were they ſtill fed with ſome good ſmall hopes of his recovery. All this while, although hee grew every day worſe and worſe, yet none diſcouraged him with any ſpeech of death (ſo loath they were to thinke of his departure) hee himſelfe being ſo tormented with this, and the next dayes ſickneſſe, that he could not thinke thereof; or if hee had, yet the Phyſitians courage, and hope of life, which good opinion (his unſpeakable patience not any way complaining, ſo that he could not have beene knowne to be ſicke, but by his lookes) moved them to conceive, telling him there was no danger, daſhed the ſame.

This night came upon him greater alienation of braine, ravings, and idle ſpeeches

ſpeeches out of purpoſe, calling for his Cloathes, and his Rapier, &c. ſaying, he muſt bee gone, hee would not ſtay, and I know not what elſe, to the great griefe of all that heard him, whoſe hopes now began to vaniſh.

The tenth day.

On Tewſday the third of the Moneth, and the tenth of his Sickneſſe, he became worſe then before, all his former accidents encreaſing exceedingly, his boundings, being turned into Convulſions, his raving and benumming, becomming greater, the Feaver more violent; wherupon bleeding was againe propoſed by Doctor *Mayern* and the Favorers thereof, who ſtill affirmed, that he did miſlike the too ſparing proceeding with his Highneſſe; aleaging, that in this caſe of extremity, they muſt (if they meane to ſave his life) proceed in the Cure, as though it were to ſome meane perſon, forgetting him to bee a Prince, whom they had now in hand, otherwiſe he ſaid, (for ought he ſaw) becauſe hee was a Prince he muſt die, but if he were a meane perſon

perſon, he might bee ſaved. But this his opinion being diſallowed of moſt, they continued and increaſed their Cordials, giving unto him a Gliſter, which brought away abundance of corrupt and putred matter, together with ſome Rayſons, which (as was thought) hee had eaten twelve daies before.

This day alſo for eaſing of the extreame paine of his head, the haire was ſhaven away, and Pigeons and cupping Glaſſes applyed to leſſen and draw away the humour, and that ſuperfluous blood from the Head, which hee endured with wonderfull and admirable patience, as though he had beene inſenſible of paine; yet all without any good, ſave perhaps, ſome ſmall ſeeming hope of comfort for the preſent.

Now began the Pilots, who guided this fraile Barque of his highneſſe body, almoſt to deſpaire, to eſcape the enſuing Tempeſts; ſome of whoſe lookes did now more then ever diſcourage the reſt. For this night he became very weake, the

the Fever augmenting, the raving becomming worſe then ever, in which he began to toſſe and tumble, to ſing in his ſleepe, profering to have leaped out of the bed, gathering the ſheets together, the convulſions being more violent; In which extremity, his tongue, mouth, and throat being more dry then ever, yet called he not for any kind of moiſture, complaining of thirſt, which evidently ſhewed, that the vehemencie of his diſeaſe had overcome the ſeat of reaſon, otherwiſe he could not but have complained, as he did before.

The eleventh day.

On Wedneſday the fourth of *November*, and the eleventh day of his Sickneſſe, all hopes of recovery were leſſe then ever, the Phiſitians, Chirurgeons, and Apothecaries beginning to bee diſmaied, but that like ſtout Pilots, they did beare it out bravely, ſo long as was poſſible; yet (as men perplexed in ſuch an extremity) the moſt part were of opinion, that the *Criſis* was to be ſeene, before

fore a finall reſolution, of which there was as yet ſmall appearance: all the former accidents meane while encreaſed, the whole world beginning to be afraide. This day a Cocke was cloven by the backe, and applyed unto the ſoles of his feet, but in vaine; the Cordials alſo were redoubled in number and quantitie, but without any profit.

This afternoone his Majeſtie hearing of his undoubted danger (although more ſober then at other times) came to ſee him; but being advertiſed how matters went, and were likely to go, and what addition of griefe it would bee unto him, to ſee his beſt beloved Sonne in that extremity, he was at laſt perſwaded to depart without Viſitation, yet giving order and command before his departure, that from thenceforth (becauſe his Highneſſe was continually moleſted with a number, which out of their love came to viſit him) no creature ſhould bee admitted to ſee him, ſave thoſe who of neceſſitie muſt tend upon him, untill the event and iſſue of his Diſeaſe were ſeene, which

which was accordingly done; His Highnes for his more eaſe, being removed into another longer and quieter * Chamber.

* Iuſt over this Chamber (wherein he dyed) did the end of the fatall Rainebow, aforementioned, hang (as Doctor *Mayerne* obſerved.)

But now all things appearing to bee out of frame, and confuſedly evill, without hope of amendment, whereof the Archbiſhop of Canterbury hearing, he made ſo much the more haſte unto his Highneſſe, whom after ſome diſcourſe fitting that time, ſeeing ſo much care to be taken for the mortall body, the immortall Soule being * neglected; He asked his Highneſſe, whether there had beene any Prayers ſaid in his Chamber, ſince his Sickneſſe, or no? To whom he anſwered, that there had not: aleaging the cauſe to have beene, the continual toile of the Doctors, Apothecaries, and Surgeons about him; and further, that untill now, he was not put in minde thereof. But that, for all that, he had not failed to pray quietly by himſelfe, which his anſwere pleaſing them well; the Archbiſhop againe demanded, if his High-

* Notwithſtanding the Prince was ſeriouſly remembred, to commend himſelfe into the hands of God, (before this) by Doctor *Mayerne*, who found his reſolution therein, to bee moſt heavenly and Divine.

Highneſſe would now from thence forth bee contented to have prayers ſaid in his Chamber, which hee willingly aſſented unto, asking which of his Chaplaines were there preſent; amongſt whom, finding that Doctor *Milborne* Deane of *Rocheſter* was there preſent, hee willed the ſaid *Deane* to bee called, as being one, whom for his learning, good carriage, and profitable preaching, above all the reſt hee ever affected and reſpected.

The Archbiſhop meane while not willing to much to diſquet his Highneſſe, called for to ſay prayers that evening at his Highneſſe bed ſide; where ſpeaking ſomewhat low, fearing to offend his diſtempered eares, his Highneſſe willed him to ſpeake aloud, thereafter repeating the confeſſion of his faith word by word after him; from henceforth the foreſaid Deane continued to pray dayly with him at his bed ſide untill his departure. This night was unquiet as the reſt.

The twelfth Day.

On Thurſday morning the fifth of *November*, and twelfth of his ſickneſſe, newes was ſent unto his Majeſty of the undoubted danger, and that there now remained no hopes or means of his Highneſſe recovery, but with deſperate and dangerous attempts, which his Majeſty conſidering, gave leave and abſolute power to Doctor *Mayerne* (his chiefe Phiſition) to doe what hee would of himſelfe, without adviſe of the reſt, if in ſuch an extremity it were poſſible to doe any thing for his Highneſſe ſafety; But hee weighing the greatneſſe of the cure & emminency of thedanger, would not for all that adventure, to doe any thing of himſelfe, without adviſe of the reſt (which hee alwayes tooke) ſaying, that it ſhould never bee ſaid in after Ages, that hee had killed the Kings eldeſt Sonne; His Majeſty meane while (whoſe ſorrow no tongue can expreſſe) not willing, nor being able to ſtay ſo neere the Gates of ſo extreame ſorrow, more like

like a dead, then a living man, full of most wonderfull heavineſſe, removed to *Theobalds* (a houſe twelve miles from *London*) there to expect the dolefull event.

Meane while amongſt the Doctors *Mayerne*, *Hamond*, *Butler*, and *Atkins*, bleeding was now the third time propoſed, ſome of them (as I thinke Doctor *Mayerne*) affirming, that the bloud, which the vapours being violently thruſt upwards, filling the braine, did cauſe by the maligne acrimony and quantity thereof, ravings and convulſions; which accidents (although without ſeeming paine) becauſe the Spirits were oppreſſed) did put his Highneſſe in imminent danger, more then the benumings, the cauſe whereof was within the ventricles of the braine, as alſo the ſaid hot and cholerick bloud in the membranes; All which conſidered and that his Highneſſe was yet of ſufficient ſtrength of body, his pulſe alſo able to endure, they ſaid, the opening of a vaine was in their judgement the onely meanes left: But the reſt

of the Counſell miſliking this adviſe did conclude to double and treble th Cordials, making a revulſion from th head with a cliſter, whoſe working wa to ſmall effect, ſave that his Highneſſe became more ſenſible thereafter: In the meane time the Archbiſhop of *Canterbur* hearing of the danger, came unto hi Highneſſe in great haſt, where finding him in extreame danger, hee thought it now more then high time to goe about another kind of cure; and therefore, like a wiſe and skilfull Phiſitian, firſt trying the humour of his patient, before he would proceed in the cure, hee addreſſed himſelfe gently and mildly to aske how his Highneſse found himſelfe ſince his departure; at whoſe reply, ſeeing every thing amiſſe, hee began againe further to feele his mind, firſt preparing him his Antidote againſt the feare of death that the preparation thereunto, meditation, and thinking thereof, could, not would bring death the ſooner, but the contrary rather, arming himſelfe ſo much the more againſt it; withall putting him in mind of the *Excellency* and

Immor-

Immortality of the *Soule*, with the unſpeakeable joyes prepared for *Gods Children*; and the baſeneſſe and miſery of the earth, with all the vaine, inconſtant, momentary and fraile pleaſures thereof, in reſpect of heavenly *Ioyes*; with many other moſt excellent meditations againſt the ſame feare of death.

Having thus prepared him to heare, hee went further, putting him in mind of the *Exceeding great danger hee was in*, and that although hee might recover (as hee hoped hee ſhould) yet hee might alſo die; and that ſince it was an inevitable and irrevocable neceſſity that *All muſt once die*, late or ſoone. (Death being the reward of ſinne,) hee asked, if it ſhould ſo fall out, whether or no hee was well pleaſed to ſubmit himſelfe to the *Will of God*; to which hee anſwered, yea withall his heart. Then the Archbiſhop went on demanding queſtions of his faith; Firſt of the Religion and Church wherein hee lived, which his Highneſſe acknowledged to bee the one-

ly true Church, wherein onely, and without which there was no salvation. Then of his faith in Christ onely, by him, and in him, without any merits of his owne, being assured of the Remission of all his sinnes; which hee professed hee did, hoping and trusting onely therein. Then of the Resurrection of the body, life everlasting, and the joyes of Heaven. All which hee confessed and beleeved, hoping withall Saints to enjoy the same.

This conference, with a great deal more, the Archbishop had with him to this purpose; (which may also give unto you absolute satisfaction of his Soules health, if thereunto his life bee considered.) After which, fearing hee should too much disquiet him, with many good exhortations, hee tooke leave for that time.

This day being the fifth of *November*, a day of everlasting remembrance and thanksgiving for our deliverance from the Powder Treason, was order given every

every where unto all Churches, to pray for his Highneſſe, untill when, the great danger was unknowne to the Commons, which was effectually as ever untill his death performed.

This day, and at ſundry other times ſince his confuſion of ſpeech, hee would many times call upon Sir *David Murray* Knight (the onely man in whom hee had put choiſe truſt) by his name *David, David, David,* who when hee came unto his Highneſſe, demanding his pleaſure, in extremity of paine, and ſtupefaction of ſenſes confounding his ſpeech, ſighing, hee did reply, I would ſay ſomewhat, but I cannot utter it; which forme hee ſtill uſed, ſo long as hee had any perfect ſence or memory.

This done, alſo (but too late) to aſſiſt the reſt, came Doctor *Palmer*, and Doctor *Gifford* famous Phiſitians for their honeſty, learning, and Phiſick, who with the former foure went all ſix to a conſultation what now remained, finally to bee done, wherein by ſome (as they

ſay) was againe propounded the neceſſity of bleeding, the oportunity whereof, by the evacuation of his belly was now over paſſed.

In the end, the Doctors (long before this deſpairing of his recovery) did at laſt agree upon *Diaſcordium*, as the onely meanes (under God) now remaining, which tempered with cooler Cordials, was given him in the preſence of many honourable Gentlemen, about tenne a Clock at night, the operation whereof was ſmall or none; neither all this while did nature of it ſelfe incline towards ſweating, and to force the ſame they thought it to no purpoſe. This night was unquiet as the reſt, his accidents remaining in the ſame ſort, but now and then ſpeaking, but ſo confuſedly that hee could not bee underſtood.

Among the reſt, this night about midnight, Maſter *Naſmith* his Majeſties Chirurgeon ſitting on his bed ſide, his Highneſſe pulled him unto him by the hand, ſpeaking unto him ſomewhat, but ſo confuſedly, by reaſon of the ratling

of

of his Throat, that hee could not bee underſtood; which his Highneſſe perceiving, giving a moſt grievous ſigh, as it were in anger turned him from him; thereafter (unleſſe hee were urged) never ſpeaking unto him, or any.

In this extremity, (Sir *David Murray*, who in this one death ſuffered many) came unto him, intreating him, & asking him, that if hee had any thing to ſay which troubled him, that hee would betimes make knowne his mind: but his Spirits being overcome, and nature weake, hee was not able to ſay any thing, ſave that of all other buſineſſe hee gave order for the burning of a number of *Letters* in a certaine cabinet in his cloſet, which preſently after his death was done.

Not long after (as I thinke) on Friday morning about three a clock, his backbove, ſhoulders, armes and tongue, by reaſon of the horrible violence of the convulſions, diſ-joyntingly deviding themſelves, the effect ſhewing that the reten-

retentive power was gone, the Spirits ſubdued, the ſeat of reaſon overcome, and nature ſpent, in which extremity, fainting and ſounding, hee ſeemed twice or thrice to bee quite gone, at which time there aroſe wonderfull great ſhouting, weeping and crying in the Chamber, Court, and adjoyning ſtreets, which was ſo great (together with ſomewhat elſe which they uſed) that they brought him againe.

This crie was ſo great, that all thoſe in the ſtreets thought hee had beene dead; whereupon it went for the moſt part currant in the City and Countrey that hee was gone.

I am not able to expreſſe the unſpeakeable ſorrow which every where was for this wofull newes, chiefely in that dolefull houſe, you may imagine no thought can thinke the greatneſſe thereof, nor underſtanding conceive the ſame, this little which I have ſaid, overlading my weakeneſſe.

Thus

Thus given over of all into the hands of God, did his Highneſſe lie in extreame paine; during which, ſtill now and then (till two or three houres before his death) looking up, and ſpeaking, or endeavouring to ſpeake, which for confuſion and extremity of paine (being ſo neere gone) could not bee underſtood, all the World were ready in this deſpaire, to bring cordiall waters *Diaphoretick*, and *Quintiſſentiall* Spirits to be given unto him; amongſt which, one in the afternoone was miniſtred; which ſet that little nature remaining, on worke, forcing a ſmall ſweat, which, too late, was the firſt hee had; Sir *Walter Raleigh* alſo did ſend another from the Tower, which whether or no to give him, they did a while deliberate.

After the operation of the firſt, his Highneſſe reſted quietly a little while, preſently after falling into his former extremities, whereupon (as the laſt deſperate remedy) with the leave and adviſe of the Lords of the Counſell there preſent, the cordiall ſent by Sir *Walter Raleigh*

Raleigh (after it had beene taſted and proved) was given unto him; but in vaine, ſave that forcing that ſparke of life that remained, it brought him againe into a ſweat; after which, as before hee had ſome reſt for a little while. But, no remedy, death would needs bee Conquerour; in vaine did they ſtrive againſt the ſtreame, for hee ſhortly after became wonderfull ill againe; ſight and ſence failing, as alſo all the infallible ſignes of death approaching; In which extremity, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* being there preſent, who ſeeing it was now the time of times, before the laſt gaſpe, to miniſter ſome comfort unto his Highneſſe (if as yet there were any ſence remaining) came unto him, firſt ſpeaking aloud; putting him in mind of all thoſe things which hee had ſpokn unto him the day before in his perfect ſenſe, calling aloud in his eare, to remember *Chriſt Jeſus*, to beleeve, hope, and truſt onely in him, with aſſured confidence of mercy, to lift up his heart, and prepare him to meete the Lord *Ieſus*, with many other divine exhortations: Thereafter

calling

calling more loud then ever, thrice together in his eare, Sir heare you mee, heare you mee, heare you mee; If you heare mee, in certaine ſigne of your faith, and hope of the bleſſed reſurrection, give us for our comfort a ſigne, by lifting up of your hands, which hee did, lifting up both his hands together: Againe hee deſired him yet to give him another ſigne, by lifting up his eyes; which having done, they let him alone; For the Archbiſhop had with ſtreames of teares, powred out at his bed ſide, a moſt exceeding powerfull paſſionate prayer.

All this while alſo, from three a clock in the morning untill night, there was continuall prayer in the houſe, and in every place where the danger was knowne; by which his time growing neerer and neerer, and hee weaker and weaker; Thus did hee lie, patiently ſtriving betwixt death and life, unavoidable neceſſity, and Gods will forcing patience, and againe invincible courage and magnanimity (loath to bee overcome) ſhewing ſome indignation and contempt

tempt of death: yea death it ſelfe (for all his cruelty) ſtood a long while hovering in doubt what to doe, ſo did his Highneſſe young yeares, his Triumphes at hand, the teares, and exceeding ſorrow of Father, Mother, Brother, Siſter, the howling cries of his Servants, and of the whole Land (who ſaid, her loſſe, above all was moſt unſpeakeable) move his hard heart to pitty: But a greater crie before this, having outeried thoſe cries (even the crie of our ſinnes) there was no remedy: for death (although unwilling) not being able to reſiſt the forepaſſed decree, muſt needs ſtrike the cruell ſtroke; Many times did hee from that morning untill night offer to ſhoote and thruſt in his dart a little, yet pulling it preſently back againe, as it were of purpoſe delaying the time, expecting ſome mercifull Meſſage from Heaven, untill at laſt the cloudy night bewraying the irrevocable doome, by natures decay, the exceſſe of paine having taken away the ſenſe thereof, of meere pitty, that thereby hee might open unto him the doore of Heaven for his paſſage into glory,

glory, being loath that the Angell, (who had long attended to convey his Soule unto Heaven, ſhould make any longer ſtay) he thruſt his Dart quite thorow; After which, his Highneſſe quietly, gently, and patiently, halfe a quarter, or thereabouts, before eight a clocke at night, yeelded up his Spirit unto his Immortall Maker, Saviour, and Reſtorer, being attended unto Heaven, with as many Prayers, Teares and ſtrong Cries, as ever Soule was, on Fryday the ſixth of *November*, 1612. The Corps ſhortly after (as the Cuſtome is) was laide along upon a Table on the floore, being the faireſt, cleareſt, and beſt proportioned, without any kinde of ſpot or blemiſh, as ever was ſeene.

On the Morrow after came the Lords of the Councell, by appointment from his Majeſtie, to give order for the opening of his Body, &c. which was the ſame night effected, about five a clocke in the Evening, in preſence of the Phyſitians and Chirurgions who aſſiſted the Cure, together with the Phiſitian of the Prince

Prince Palatine, with many other Knights, and Gentlemen, in the Chamber where he dyed, by the Chyrurgeons of his Majeſtie, and his late Highneſſe, under all their hands, as followeth.

The skinne like that of a dead man, blacke; but no way ſpotted with blackneſſe, or pale markes, much leſſe marked with purples like flea-bites, which could ſhew any contagious or peſtilentiall Venome. About the place of his kidnyes, hips, and behind the thighes, full of rednesſe; and by reaſon that with great paine he had a long while lien upon his backe, his belly ſomewhat ſwollen and ſtretched out, by reaſon of the windineſſe which iſſued out of the ſmalleſt opening made in the Navill, ſomewhat high naturally, incontinently the belly falling; The ſtomacke whole and wholeſome within and without, having never all his ſickeneſſe time beene troubled with vomitings, loathings, or yealpings, or any other accident which could particularly ſhew that it was attainted. The Liver without, in his higheſt parts marked with

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ſmall ſpots, and in the lower with ſmall blackiſh lines, paller and blacker then was fitting; The Gall, Bladder, void of of any humour, full of wind: The Spleen on the top, and in the lower end blackiſh, filled with a blacke heavy blood: The Kidneies faire, and without any blemiſh. The Midriffe under the Filme, or Membrane, containing the heart (which contained a little moiſture) ſpotted with blacke, as it were a Leadiſh colour, by reaſon of the bruiſing: The lungs almoſt for the greateſt part blacke, the reſt all ſpotted with blacke, all imbrewed, and full of a duſt blood, with a corrupt and thicke ferocitie, which by a vent made in the body of the Lungs, came forth foaming in great abundance; in which doing, and in cutting the ſmall skinne which invironeth the heart, to ſhew the ſame, the Surgeon by chance having cut the Trunck of the great veine, the moſt part of the bloud iſſued out into the Cheſt, leaving the lower veines empty; upon ſight whereof the Company did draw conſequents of an extreame heat and fulneſſe, the which appeared yet more evident in this, that the

windepipe with the throat and tongue were covered with a thicke blackeneſſe, and amongſt other accidents, the tongue cleft, and dry in many places: The heart ſound and dry, in all appearance, good in all his quallities.

The hinder veines which are in the inmoſt filme of the braine, called *Pia mater*, ſwolne and ſtuft with aboundance of blood, a great deale more then naturall; the ſubſtance of the braine faire and cleare, but the ventricles thereof full of a cleare water, which after the inciſion ranne foorth in great aboundance: One part of which accidents (as they thought) was ingendred, onely by reaſon of the Fever maligne, by reaſon of the putrifaction of divers humors gathered together of a long time before, his Highneſſe not being ſubject to any dangerous ſickeneſſe by birth; the other part, by reaſon of the convulſions, reſoundings and benummings, which by reaſon of the fulneſſe, choaking the naturall heat, and deſtroying the Vitals, by their malignitie, have conveyed his Highneſſe to the

the grave, without any token or accident of poyſon.

Thus (or very neere thus) loſt wee the delight of mankind, the expectation of Nations, the ſtrength of his Father, and glory of his Mother, Religions ſecond hope; Fooliſh people immagine that they have done enough, when they have railed upon the Phyſitians, as though they could have altered Providence, by prolonging his life, never truly beholding the Omnipotent power bereaving him, which although in his ſickneſſe, untill the blow was given, could not be ſeene, yet now (even of the blind) may be eaſily diſcerned. And I pray you, if we narrowly looke upon the practiſe of the meanes, what omiſſion of duty ſhall we find therein? Some neere his Highneſſe, together with Doctor *Mayern*, at firſt called and wiſhed he might bleed, others againe, miſliked the ſame, both learned.

The Phyſitians, although jarring at firſt in their Propoſitions and reaſons, at

laſt did every thing by a common conſent under all their hands; Nothing was wanting, which either Art or experience could thinke thereof, whatſoever they did, they alwaies thought moſt ſafeſt and beſt. They toiled continually day and night, and if it pleaſed not God to give a bleſſing to the meanes, muſt they therefore be blamed? You know *Paul* may plant, and *Apollos* may water but it is God that giveth the increaſe. But imagine, there had beene any ſuch ſtrife amongſt them, the Phyſitians, as it is reported, what ſhould we thinke thereof, but that the God of Order will ſometime have his will, brought to paſſe, by a kind of confuſion, as he overthrew the Tower of *Babel*, with the hoſts of *Midian*, &c. So in Phiſicke, when his will muſt be done, if it pleaſe him to breake and take away the ſtaffe of bread, not bleſſing the meanes; who, I ſay, can let him (whoſe will muſt be our law) to doe whatſoever he will.

Indeed his Highneſſe great and extraordinary patience, ſtriving ſo long to o-

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vermaſter, and hide the ſame in his health, in my judgement, did much wrong the Phyſitians, who by reaſon of his patience, never dreamed of his danger; as alſo his moſt wonderfull and matchleſſe patience all the time of his Sickneſſe, ſhewing no kind of froward diſpoſition; lying in ſhew (for any complaints were heard of him) as though hee had never been ſicke nor ſore. As alſo the Vrines, which untill a little before his Death, ſhewed no ſuch danger; with the dangerous unknowne ſtate of his greateſt griefe cloſely rooted in his head (as in the opening hath beene ſeene) which could not at firſt be fully knowne, untill too late; the picture of Death by a ſtrange extraordinary countenance, having from the beginning poſſeſſed him: vaine rumors alſo have beene ſpread abroad, that he was poyſoned: But if the former Diſcourſe be well conſidered, his Death, in my judgement, will appeare to have beene naturall, grounded upon very urgent cauſes. For the Phyſitians in opening found no ſuch cauſe in his internals, upon his skinne being no kinde of

ſpot, or any ſuch ſuſpition. To ſurmiſe as ſome have done, that hee was poiſoned by a *Sent*, conſidering the premiſes, mee thinkes were great folly, contrary to the opinions of all the learned, who upon this relation to his Majeſty, proved him free from any ſuch infection: For my part, my skill reacheth not to determine of any thing; onely I thinke it beſt to hold, that hee died in the rage of a malicious and extraordinary burning Feaver, wherein his vitals and ſenſes were from the beginning ſo over-preſſed, ſtupified, and amazed, chiefely the heart and head, which notwithſtanding all cordials and other helpes uſed (God not bleſſing the meanes) could never bee releeved.

The Monday after, the Right honourable the Lords of the Privy Counſell of his Majeſty, with exceeding care came to Saint *Iameſes*, to give order for all things belonging to ſo wofull a buſineſſe; according to which, the whole Houſe, Chappell, great Chamber, Preſence, Lobby, Privy Chamber, and Bed Chamber

Chamber were all hung in black with all things fitting, thick ſet with Scutcheons of his Highneſſe divers Armes, which being done, under the State in the Chamber where hee firſt ſickened, appointed for the Coffin, there was a place erected above an Ell in heigth, where it was to ſtand, to bee watched untill the Funerall; Threeſcore and tenne Gentlemen of his Servants, ordinary and extraordinary (which were all hee had) being appointed night and day to attend the ſame, tenne at a time, it being ſo ordered that the tenne who watched in the night, did conſtantly wait the third day after; Meane while was order given that the Funerall ſhould bee ſolemnized on Monday the 7. of *December* following; untill which time, I will not renew griefes in remembring the unſpeakeable ſorrow which was in that wofull Houſe, now longing to doe their laſt duty.

The time of the Funerall now approaching, on Thurſday the third day of *December*, the Coffin was removed

from the Chamber where it ſtood all this while, unto the Privy Chamber, there being watched for that night. On the morrow it was removed from thence to the preſence Chamber, where it remained all that night untill the next day, being Saturday at three a clock in the afternoone, at which time his crowne and cap of ſtate were ſet upon a cuſhion at the head of the Coffin; after which the Heralds marching before the ſame, the Coffin was removed by the Gentlemen of his Privy Chamber unto the great Chamber, where his Guard attended, in which it was ſet downe for the ſpace of a quarter of an houre; thereafter being lifted againe by the foreſaid Gentlemen, it was brought downe ſtaires towards the Chappell, where againe for a pretty while it was ſet downe in the Court; where being lifted againe, the Gentlemen of his Majeſties Chappell ſinging mournefull ditties before them, it was brought into the Chappell and there placed under a Canopy ſet with great Armes of the union at full, chained with divers other Scutcheons

cheons and ſeverall Armes, there to remaine untill the Funerall day; This Sunday at night before the Funerall, his repreſentation was brought (made in ſo ſhort warning, as like him as could be) and apparelled with cloathes, having his creation robes above the ſame, his cap and crowne upon his head, his Garter, Coller, with a *George* about his neck, his golden ſtaffe in his Right hand lying croſſe a little; briefely, every thing as hee was apparelled at the time of his creation; which being done, it was laid on the back on the Coffin, and faſt bound to the ſame, the head thereof being ſupported by two cuſhions, juſt as it was to bee drawne along the ſtreets in the Funerall chariot, drawne by eight black horſes, decked with his ſeverall Scutcheons and Plumes.

But now the time being come, and all things to adorne the Triumphes of his mournefull *Hadadrimons* black day, the Funerall being foure houres in marſhalling and marching, ſet forth about tenne a clock in the morning, there being

ing(as was thought) the number of 2000. Mourners in black; the Relation whereof were now to no purpoſe; ſince the order, rankes, and names are already printed in a booke to be ſeene; As it paſſed along, the whole World, ſenſible and inſenſible things, and creatures ſeemed to mourne, and have compaſſion, heaven and earth and all; There was to bee ſeene an innumerable multitude of all ſorts of ages and degrees of men, women, and children, whoſe wonderfull ſorrow who is able to expreſſe? ſome holding in their heads, not being able to endure ſo ſorrowfull a ſight, all mourning, which they expreſſed by ſeverall ſorts of lamentation and ſorrow, ſome weeping, crying, howling, wringing of their hands, others halfe dead, ſounding, ſighing inwardly, others holding up their hands, paſſionately bewayling ſo great a loſſe, with Rivers, nay with an Ocean of teares: Well, on they came at laſt to *Weſtminſter Abbey* the buriall place, where, after the dolefull muſick of all ſorts being ended, the Coffin was ſet under a great ſtately Herſe built

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Quadrangle wise with eight Pillars, shewing three to the view on each side foure square, Cannopy like, rising small on the top, trimmed and set thick within and without with divers Scutchions, small flagges, and pensels of his Highnesse severall Armes of the Vnion chained, *Scotland*, *Wales*, *Cornewall*, *Chester*, *Rothsay*, *Carrick*, *&c.* mingled heere and there with his Highnesse *Motto*, *Fax mentis honestæ Gloria*, and that of the Funerall Herse, *Fuvat ire per Altum*. After which the whole Assembly having taken their places, banners, bannarets, and pensils of all sorts being at rest, after an universall silence, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* (who was appointed to doe his Highnesse the last duty) was seene in the Pulpit, who with a grave sober countenance, shewing the inward sorrow of his heart, after a little pause and prayer, did with exceeding passion make the Funerall Sermon; Of which though you write that you are marvailous desirous to heare the relation, yet I am loath to say any thing, fearing to wrong so grave and great a Person;

Perſon, Nevertheleſſe, ſince I have adventured thus farre (I hope without offence) I ſhall heere (as neere as I can remember) rehearſe a word or two thereof, whereby you may judge of the reſt.

The Text was out of the 82. *Pſalme* the ſixt and ſeventh Verſes: *I have ſaid yee are Gods, and yee are Children of the moſt high: But yee ſhall die as a Man, and yee Princes ſhall fall like others.* Where after hee had moſt learnedly by way of introduction ſpoken of the Authour, occaſion, ſcope, and meaning of this *Pſalme*, he devided the ſame into two maine branches. Firſt, the Exaltation of *Princes*; *I have ſaid yee are Gods, &c.* Secondly, in what reſpect they are ſo called: Again, in the humiliation, leaſt they ſhould bee out of meaſure exalted, he admirably proved by infinite variety of examples, both divine and morall, the vanity and inconſtancy of greatneſſe, with all the ſhadowiſh toyes thereof; Thirdly, for ocular proofe and uſe of all, inviting their eyes to the preſent dolefull ſpectacle of their late ever renowned *Prince*, who,

who, not long agoe, was as freſh, brave, and gallant as the beſt of them, unto whom all the delights and pleaſures of the World did begge for acquaintance, lacking nothing which heart could wiſh for, who yet now for our ſinnes lay thus low, bereaved of life and all being, forced to prove the truth of this Text, not onely to fall, but to fall as others.

After which, when hee had moſt truly and excellently ſhewed a part of his Highneſſe Excellencies, and many Noble vertues (for all was not poſſible) chiefely his rare and ſingular piety both in himſelfe, and in the governement of his Houſhould, which hee ſo extolled, that hee profeſſed hee would not bee aſhamed hereafter to propoſe the ſame for a rule unto himſelfe. For conſolation unto them all, hee ſhewed the exceeding meaſure of felicity, his Highneſſe had attained unto by death, and that now in reſpect of himſelfe hee was not to be pitied, being compared with thoſe, who had out lived him, the ſame

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one brave ſhip lying amongſt a number of others, all tending towards one Haven, whither at length they muſt needs all come, or ſhip-broken periſh by the way, which ſetting forth betimes, as it were, new, freſh, and ſtrong, with a faire gale of wind, arriveth quickly without any danger at the Haven of ſafety; whereas the reſt loytering a long time by theſe, and theſe Inticements, ſet forth at laſt in a more dangerous ſeaſon, ſome overladen, ſome miſſing of their way, ſome with leakes, ſome wracked, ſome ſtarved, ſome drowned, all exceedingly tempeſt-beaten, with much adoe recouering their deſired Haven: Even ſo, hee ſaid, his late Highneſſe had gotten the like advantage of all thoſe that had outlived him; all which laded with infinite more ſinnes, indangering their ſafe paſſage, muſt either periſh by the way, or ſtorme beaten, arive with much toyle, whither hee betimes with eaſe attained. So with exhortation unto all, to make right uſe thereof, with exceeding great paſſion and many teares, hee ended.

This

This very day alſo the two Univerſities, *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, did ſolemnize this blacke day, with all the ſignes of ſorrow which could be imagined, having in their two Univerſitie Churches, Funerall Sermons, all mourning, both in heart, habite, and countenance; the fore-runners of which their extreame ſorrow, long before this, in their ſeverall Bookes of mourning *Epitaphs* burſt forth, *Oxford* in her *Iuſta Oxon:* and *Cambridge* in her *Epicedium Cantabrig: &c.* with divers other Orations to this purpoſe. The Funerall Sermon in Saint *Maries Oxon:* was Preached by Doctor *Goodwin* Deane of *Chriſt-Church* Colledge there; The Text being out of *Eſay*, the 57. 1. *The Righteous periſheth, and no man conſidereth it in his heart; and mercifull men are taken away from the evill to come.*

In which he was not onely exceedingly moved himſelfe, but alſo moved the whole Univerſitie, and City, to ſhedde fountaines of teares.

The other of *Cambridge* was Preached by

by Doctor *Carey*, Maſter of *Chriſts Colledge*, and Vicechancellour of the Univerſitie, his Text being out of the ſecond of *Samuel*, Chap. 3. verſe 34. the laſt words of the Verſe: *And all the people wept againe for him.* In ſpeaking whereof, and weeping himſelfe, hee made all the people weepe againe and againe.

The Archbiſhops Sermon (as aforeſaid) being ended, the Earles, Lords, and Barons, &c. by this time having offered up their ſeverall Banners, and Honours which they carryed; as alſo the great Officers of his Houſe, Sir *Thomas Challenor* Chamberlaine, Sir *Charles Cornwallis* Treaſurer, Sir *John Hollis* Comptrouler, together with his three Gentlemen-Uſhers, *Walter Alexander*, *Anthony Abington*, and *Iohn Lumley*, having all by degrees (Sir *Thomas Challenor* beginning) broken their White ſtaves and Rods croſſe-wiſe over the Coffin, thereby reſigning their places, the Aſſembly diſſolved, the Coffin with the repreſentation (as is before ſaid) remaining ſtill under the Hearſe, to be ſeene of all, untill the

the 19. of the ſaid Moneth of *December*, when decked and trimmed with cloathes, as he went when hee was alive, Robes, Coller, Crowne, Golden Rodde in his hand, &c. it was ſet up in a Chamber of the ſaid Chappell at *Weſtminſter*, amongſt the Repreſentations of the Kings and Queenes, his famous Predeceſſors, where it remaineth for ever to be ſeene.

He was of a comely tall middle ſtature, about five foot and eight inches high, of a ſtrong, ſtreight well-made body (as if Nature in him had ſhewed all her cunning) with ſomewhat broad ſhoulders, and a ſmall waſte; of an amiable Majeſticke Countenance, his haire of an Aborne collour, long faced, and broad forehead, a piercing grave eye, a moſt gracious ſmile, with a terrible frowne, courteous, loving, and affable; his favour like the Sunne, indifferently ſeeming to ſhine upon all; naturally ſhamefaced, and modeſt, moſt patient, which he ſhewed both in life and death; ſlow to anger, that even then, when hee was many times moſt offended, he would

(overcomming himſelfe) ſay nothing; mercifull he was after he had a little puniſhed the offendors; neither did hee judge raſhly, but after due examination of both parties; Diſſimulation he eſteemed moſt baſe, chiefly in a Prince, not willing, nor by nature being able to flatter, fawne, or uſe thoſe kindly who deſerved not his love. Quicke hee was to conceive any thing, not raſh, but mature in deliberation, yet moſt conſtant having reſolved: true of his promiſe, moſt ſecret even from his youth; ſo that hee might have beene truſted in any thing that did not force a diſcovery: being of a cloſe diſpoſition, not eaſie to be known, or pried into: of a feareleſſe, noble, Heroicke, and undanted courage, thinking nothing unpoſſible, that ever was done by any: a few faire words prevailed more with him, then all the threats of the world: very pittifull and tenderhearted unto any in miſery, whom upon Petition, he ever ſome way releeved.

Moſt ardent in his love to Religion, which love, and all the good cauſes there-

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of, his heart was bent by ſome meanes or other (if he had lived) to have ſhewed, and ſome way to have compounded the unkind Iarres thereof; He well ſhewed his love to good men, and hatred of the evill, in diſcerning a good Preacher from a vaine-glorious, in whom above al things he abhorred flattery, loving and countenancing the good; of the idle and loytering never ſpeaking but with diſdaine; in which he ſhewed he had a heart flexible to good, and al kind of goodnes, which (as I thinke) was the cauſe one day, he uttered this ſpeech of the Deane of *Rocheſter* his Chaplaine.

That he thought, whereas hee and others like him, at their firſt entry into the Pulpit, did looke him in the face, their countenance did, as it were ſay unto him: Sir, you muſt heare me diligently; you muſt have a care to obſerve what I ſay: As alſo in his conſtancie in obſerving the Prayer time, duely before Dinner and Supper, which untill his death hee never willingly omitted, whatſoever haſte hee had, or were it never ſo late.

What ſhould I yet adde, his conſcience of an Oath, that hee was never heard (I now appeale to Envy it ſelfe) to take Gods Name in vaine, with an addition of any other ſeeming light, much leſſe horrible Oathes, with full ſwinge of paſſion; witneſſe the teſtimony of the Moſt Reverend, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, in his Funerall Sermon, wherein was remembred by him, (amongſt many other things) that ever memorable reply of his Highneſſe, who being asked one day (by one that greatly rejoyced, his Highneſſe was no ſwearer) why he did not ſweare in play aſwell as others; to his eternall praiſe made this reply, That he knew no Game worthy of an Oath.

To live long he never deſired, nor aſpired, many times ſaying, That it was to ſmall purpoſe for a brave gallant man, when the prime of his dayes were paſt, to live ſo long untill he were full of aches, ſoares, &c. uttering contemptible ſpeeches of Death; affirming many times, that hee neither deſired, nor aſpired, or hoped

hoped to live long, and that when hee ſhould be ſicke three or foure daies toge-ther, then God have mercy on me, would he ſay.

Popery with all the adjuncts and adherents thereof, hee hated to the death, yet he would now and then uſe particular Papiſts very kindly, ſhewing that hee hated not their perſons, but their opinions.

I muſt not forget his love to Learning, to the Muſes, to all the Learned who any way did excell; to the two Univerſities, chiefly *Oxenford* (becauſe mourning *Cambridge* did never injoy his preſence) whoſe unſpeakeale ſorrow for his death, will ſhew the great portion of his love they injoyed. I ſhould but increaſe ſorrow, to tel you how exceeding kindly their Vice-chancellour, Doctors, Graduates, and Students were uſed, when they came to ſee him at *Woodſtock*; What care he had to give them contentment, how carefull he was, and what ſpeciall commands were generally given throughout the whole

houſe, that they ſhould not want the ſame; of his mild and grave carriage towards them, and his loving ſpeeches in their abſence.

No leſſe carefull hee was to obey the King his Father in every thing, being alſo very diligent to obſerve and honour the Queene his Mother, ſo much as in him lay, or as poſſible hee might; wiſe hee was to know and not know, ſee and not ſee, almoſt every thing which was done or ſaid. Wonderfull was his care and wiſedome in governing of his houſe, and revenewes, giving order and ſeeing every thing done almoſt himſelfe, ſo that ſcarce were there any of his Houſhold Servants whom hee did not know by name, amongſt whom there was not one knowne or ſuſpected Papiſt; his care being ſo great, that all Communicantes names ſhould bee written up, that hee might know if there were any, that would not receive.

So that I may moſt truly affirme, that ſince the beginning of Princes no houſe

houſe did ever exceede him in all things; His Revenewes hee left increaſed by thouſands a yeare; Sparing hee was, yet liberall where either honeſty, deſert, or poverty did move him; neither (whatſoever the World thinke) was hee ever knowne to give away any thing, or promiſe any thing but upon mature deliberation; As for thoſe penſious which hee gave a little before his death, they were either given to ſuch as had very well deſerved them, or who having ſpent their meanes in his ſervice, hee could not out of his Noble diſpoſition but relieve, thinking it better to doe ſo, then beſtow upon them other unknowne ſuites and leaſes, which otherwiſe hee muſt needs have done; Hee was loving and kind to Strangers, whoſe hearts upon ſmall acquaintance hee did eaſily gaine. In ſtate matters and petitions not pertaining unto him, hee was ever ſparing and not willing to meddle: In his owne affaires touching coppy-holds, leaſes, or any thing of like nature, whatſoever abuſes were, hee ever redreſſed, or minded to helpe, upon petition of the party aggreeved.

Friday being the day wherein hee died (I know not by what naturall inclination, or motion) hee did not of a long time before his death love, misliking it aboveall the dayes of the weeke, upon which hee would not willingly use any kind of exercise, or ride any journey, sometimes not so much as play at cards thereon, alleaging that hee continually found some indisposition upon that day, and that hee never had good luck upon a Friday, such an ominous conceit of the dismalnesse of this day having possessed him, which at length proved to bee the period of his dayes.

He loved and did mightily strive to doe somewhat of every thing, and to excell in the most excellent; Hee greatly delighted in all kind of rare inventions and arts, and in all kind of Engines belonging to the Warres, both by Sea and Land: In the bravery and number of great horses; in shooting and levelling of great peeces of Ordnance; in the ordering and marshalling of Armes; in building and gardening, and in all sorts of rare

rare muſique, chiefely the trumpet and drumme; in limming and painting, carving, in all ſorts of excellent and rare Pictures, which hee had brought unto him from all Countries.

What ſhould I ſay more of him? over and above all theſe things, hee had a certaine kind of extraordinary unſpeakeable excellency, my fraile penne and dull ſtile not being able to expreſſe the ſame, gathered (out of queſtion) by him long agoe from the plentifull Garden of the King his Fathers all admired *Bazilicondoron*, long ſince in his youth dedicated unto him.

I dare ſweare, none will thinke an ill thought, much leſſe ſpeake an ill word of him, unleſſe it bee ſome *Ianus*-faced Machivillian, or hollow hearted Gunpowderers, who as they would have blowne up King, Progeny, and State, cannot chooſe now but barke againſt him, who was a terrour to all the Papiſts in Chriſtendome.

As

As hee was a Man, no queſtion but hee had imperfectious as others (otherwiſe hee could not have converſed with men) which I profeſſe, I neither knew, nor delighted to ſearch after; or if I had, you know of all others, I am rather boud to cover and conceale the ſame with *Shem* and *Japhet*, then with *Ham* to ſhew his nakedneſſe; If I were able, yet certainely whatſoever they were, ſuch a number of noble vertues did cover and weigh downe the ſame, eclipſing their light, that they could not eaſily bee perceived, unleſſe it were perhaps by ſome maliciouſly bent, who though they might have gathered great ſtore of honey, have rather choſen (like droanes) to open the gall; whom I alſo leave to the gall of bitterneſſe untill it conſume them.

Wherefore now ſince his Soule reſteth in Heaven (whereof I intreat you doubt not) let us alſo leave him; For his good life in generall, his unfaigned love to Religion, his love to good men, his ſound, and ſaving knowledge, and

and practice of the ſame, his attentive and reverent hearing of the word, his humble flexible heart eaſily caſt downe, and drawne by the ſame, with many other good things, which were in him, are ſure ſignes of the favour of God, and conſequently of his ſalvation. To which if wee conſider with what innumerable prayers, and ſtrong cries, his ſoule was attended unto Heaven, wee may reſt fully ſatisfied of his felicity; For although the extremity of paine from the beginning of his ſickneſſe, did as it were ſtupifie and bereave him of ſence, that hee could not give thoſe wiſhed teſtimonies to the World at full; (the Lord chooſing to try him in the furnace of affliction) yet ſince wee ſhall bee judged not according to our death, but according to our life (although his death in ſuch an extremity, as is ſhewed, was very good, wee may certainely conclude, that his Soule now praiſeth God.

Wherefore when we miſſe him where we were wont to ſee him, let us lift up our

our mindes to a higher Watch-tower, remembring that his Soule now reſteth in Heaven, where all cares, troubles, ſoares, ſickeneſſes, croſſes, and afflictions, ſhall no more annoy him; where the feares, jarres, jealouſies, diſcontentments, mutenies, uproares, & diſſentions of State ſhall never vex him; where he ſhall hunger no more, thirſt no more, deſire no more, having all tears wiped from his eies, in place of thoſe fraile ones, which could not here indure the ſight of the Candle, now beholding him whoſe eyes are tenne thouſand times brighter then the Sunne, following the Lambe whitherſoever hee goeth, and in the Heaven of Heavens, injoying the bleſſed fruition of his God, in the company of Millions of his Saints and Angels, waiting for the full revelation and felicitie of the Sonnes of God, and renovation of us all, when God ſhal be All in All; where let us leave him (of whom we are not worthy untill we be gathered unto him) admiring his incomprehenſible Wiſdome which did bereave us, untill he let us know by experience, how hee will bring light out of darke-

darkeneſſe: For ſince he is goodneſſe it ſelfe, his will (whatſoever it be) muſt needs be good; And I pray you, what, how many, how great, and how wonderfull things hath the Almighty done with this one blow, in humbling of ſome, curbing the pride of others, caſting ſome downe, and againe in raiſing up of others; letting all ſee, as in a Mirrour, the vaine inconſtancie of Greatneſſe, making ſome others inexcuſable, if they receive no good from ſo ſenſible a Leſſon, with infinite moe, knowne onely to the All-ſufficient, All-ſeeing Majeſtie.

Let us therefore admire the infinite and incomprehenſible Wiſdome of Almighty God, which ſo ſoone tranſlated him from this Vale of darkneſſe, and miſery, into that marvellous joy and light, althogh it ſeem ſtrange unto our blind eies: For what know we but that the boyling head-ſtrong paſſions of youth, evill company (which corrupteth good manners) the raines of Liberty, the corruption of time, with infinite other inticements, whereunto fleſh and blood are prone, might

might have corrupted him, when dying with a consumed body, and a more corrupted Soule, he might with an evil Conscience (though ful of years) have gone to the grave, with farre more hatred, loaden with innumerable more sinnes, then now he did; when by the contrary, with the love, prayers, and teares of all, hee was attended unto Heaven.

Thus have I beene bold to trouble you, and out of my love (for satisfying your curiosity) to exceede the bounds of a short Letter; which if you mildly Censure, with an impartiall judgement, pardoning and excusing what you finde amisse, you shall encourage me ever to remaine, as still I am

Your assured Freind,

Charles Cornwallis.

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